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Plant 1–4 cm. high, the stems erect or spreading; radical leaf with blade 5–20 mm. long, its sheath 2–5 mm. long; lowest leaf of the inflorescence 10 mm. or less in length; spike 1, rarely 2, broadly ovate in outline, 3–4 mm. long, squarrose or even hystri-cine; scales about 2 mm. long, narrowly lanceolate, the narrow, hyaline margins barely brownish, tapering gradually into the long, spreading awn; achenium brown, its form and surface as in the type form of *Hemicarpha micrantha*.

This species exhibits no tendency toward intergradation with *H. micrantha*, and is readily distinguishable from that plant by its broad, bristly spikes, and narrow, long-awned scales. Specimens have been examined by the writer from the type locality, and from Falcon Valley, in the State of Washington.

Two new Grasses.

By F. LAMSON-SCRIBNER.

PANICULARIA LAXA sp. nov.

A coarse leafy grass, 2–4 ft. high, with a diffuse ample panicle and oblong, somewhat turgid spikelets. Sheaths scabrous, the lower exceeding the internodes. Ligule about 1 line long, thin, lacerate. Leaves 8–15 in. long, 3–4 lines wide, very rough-scabrous both sides tapering to a sharp point or the lower ones abruptly sharp-pointed. Panicle 7–9 in. long, the main axis and branches strongly scabrous, lower branches in 2s or 3s the upper solitary, the longer and usually widely spreading lower ones 3–5 in. long. Spikelets oblong or broadly ovate, 3–5-flowered, about 2 lines long, much exceeding the pedicels, and from 1–1½ lines wide. Empty glumes unequal, scarious-margined, the larger second glume about ½ the length of the first floret. Flowering glumes rounded on the back, 1–1¼ lines long, broadly obovate, obtuse, with a narrow scarious margin above, 7-nerved, nerves not prominent. Palea nearly equalling the glume, the keels smooth, strongly curved above.

Closely allied to *P. Canadensis*, but the smaller spikelets are green or purple-tinged, and the more obtuse floral glume scarcely exceeds the narrower palea.

Mt. Desert, Maine. J. H. Redfield and E. L. Rand. What appears to be a form of this species with smaller and imperfectly developed spikelets comes from New Jersey, Dr. H. H. Rusby, collector. We have this same form also from Mt. Desert.

POA CHAPMANIANA Scribn. (*P. cristata* Chapm. not Walter).

A strict, erect annual grass, 3-6 inches high. Leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 inch long, a line or less wide, erect or spreading, conduplicate, at least when dry; sheaths firm, closely surrounding the culm, striate, mostly shorter than the internodes, purplish near the base. Panicle generally narrow, occasionally some of the branches more or less spreading. Spikelets ovate, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, 3-6-flowered. Empty glumes nearly equal, ovate-lanceolate, acute, the second and often the first 3-nerved, distinctly scabrous on the keels above. Flowering glume ovate, rather obtuse, 3-nerved (the nerve between the marginal nerve and keel obsolete), the nerves silky villous for nearly their entire length, and at the base there is a small tuft of cob-webby hairs, which when extended exceed the length of the glume.

Allied to *Poa annua*, but the narrower, conduplicate and shorter leaves, narrower panicle, and tuft of long cob-webby hairs at base of the flowering glumes which are apparently only 3-nerved, are characters which clearly separate it from that species.

In making a new name for this grass I assume that Elliott was correct in reducing *P. cristata* Walt. to *Poa rigida* L. (*Glyceria rigida* Smith. *Festuca rigida* Kunth).

Nashville (Dr. A. Gattinger); along the Tennessee River below Knoxville (Scribner); St. Louis, Mo. (Hitchcock); Florida (Chapman).

Botanical Notes.

Buxbaumia indusiata Bridel in Central New York.—On October 13, 1893, I was collecting in Enfield ravine, a large glen about eight miles from Ithaca. While examining a rotten log for liverworts, I noticed a capsule of a *Buxbaumia*. The circumstance was a surprise to me, as I at that time did not recollect having before seen a *Buxbaumia* growing on a log. The form and shape of the capsule were also peculiar. I had collected *B. aphylla* in several places, but never before had seen one that looked like this. A careful search revealed about fifteen capsules, which were growing singly about the log. They were not quite mature, but nearly enough so to show all essential parts.

Several days later, in thinking the matter over, I recollected having seen in a number of the BULLETIN an article on *Buxbaumia*